Richmond Times-Dispatch

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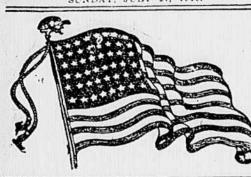
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SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1919.



Austrian possessors of wealth in the form of money and securities are endeavoring to leave the country in droves, in order to escape forthcoming heavy taxation inevitable under the reparation clauses of the treaty. The government has found it necessary to increase greatly the border guards in the effort to prevent them from leaving.

The New York Sun claims to have information that the War Department has accumulated shoes enough to last the army five years, and suggests it might sell a few million pairs at cost for the benefit of the market. The suggestion is a good one, but if the consumer is to benefit sales should be made direct, as the manufacturers have already announced that higher prices are coming.

In their mania for investigation the Republicans in Congress have reached the Post-Office Department and the Shipping Board. As evidence that the Democrats are interposing no obstructions to their probing activities it may be cited that there was not one dissenting vote when it was proposed to turn the searchlight on the Shipping Board. And few Democrats will weep because Mr. Burleson is to be called to the carpet.

Instead of giving aviation a place in the Cabinet, a Republican Congress seems bent on putting it out of business altogether by the starvation route. When party expediency reaches the point in its effort to make a record for economy that it would destroy this indispensable branch of the military service, it assuredly has fallen upon dire extremity that gives little promise of future usefulness in the certainty of its d clacement from public favor.

Certain New York hotels are adding a 10 per cent item to the bill as a tip for the waiter, thus formally recognizing and regulating the time-honored abuse. This newfangled scheme might prove workable if the guest had any assurance that the full amount of which he was mulcted would find its way to the waiter's pocket, but he will have his doubts about that haughty individual receiving it. Thus reasons multiply for the rapid increase in the number of cafeterias and onearm restaurants.

We of the United States know better, but news of fatal and long-continued race riots in Washington, daily lynchings in the South and labor troubles on every hand must give Berlin, Vienna, Petrograd and other turbulent foreign capitals the impression that, after all, conditions which depress them are not so much worse than those which exist in this home of the free. If ever this republic should set a good example to the rest of humanity, that time is now, but as a leader to the world it is falling down on its job most lamentably.

It was hardly necessary for President Wilson to dignify with a formal denial the Republican canard that he was the author of and responsible for the Shantung settlement, for no impartial mind believed that he either proposed it or accepted it willingly. Only when conditions resolved themselves into a deadlock, threatening the whole negotiation and the league of nations did he yield the point. An unfortunate necessity it seems to have been, and the American people, aside from a prejudiced minority, view it in this light, resenting the Republican effort to make political capital out of it.

Texas is in downright earnest in demanding of the Federal government adequate protection against lawless bands of Mexican raiders crossing the border and killing and plundering its citizens -a condition which has shown but little improvement in recent months, notwithstanding vigorous appeals to Washington for more effective measures to cope with the situation. Having surrendered certain rights of self-protection in entering the Union, it insists upon that protection for its citizens which the Stars and Stripes is supposed to insure to all who live under it. This insistence has taken form in the adoption by the Senate of that State of a concurrent resolution calling the attention of the President and Congress to the "guerrilla warfare that has prevailed along the Texas-Mexican border since 1875," and asking the Federal government if it cannot protect the border to "accord to Texas that liberty of action" in protecting its citizens that the republic of Texas enjoyed prior to the time that it in good faith became a State of the Union. This is not a threat to take matters

conditions, but it plainly intimates its willingness and ability to do so if the Federal government confesses its impotency to afford the desired protection. It is a pointed rebuke to the Federal government for failure to meet its responsibility, and it ought to have the effect of inspiring action of a more vigorous character in that direction.

When Popular Government Was Born

THOSE steps which mark the progress of universal humanity in its ever upward course, dividing the history of the world's civilization into definite eras, are not always taken to the sounds of marching armies, or to the accompaniment of crashing drums and clashing cymbals. Most of them have come unheralded, taking their respective places in the natural sequence of civil and political evolution, and those now historic figures to whom belonged the master minds and guiding hands, yet were ungifted with the talent of prophecy, looked not far beyond the actual conditions they faced and which it was their continual struggle to ameliorate.

Of such was that little gathering on July 30, 1619, just 300 years ago, held on Jamestown Island, first adventurous settlement in Virginia, that romantic, unknown land that even then one of the British poets rhapsodized as "earth's only paradise." To the few hardy colonists who sat in that historic meeting, men from the scattering plantations on the James, the York and the Pamunkey, there could come no realization of the burdens with which it was fraught, that they were the pioneers in a work that would continue to the end of time and one day transform the world. To them their problems were extremely practical and acutely of the present. They knew, of course, that they were forming the first representative government on the Western Continent; they knew that they had achieved an almost incredible degree of civil and political liberty, but the future, with its republican form of government, of which the Jamestown gathering, the first meeting of the Virginia House of Burgesses, was the precursor, was closed to them.

To us, looking back over the centuries and viewing them in their historical perspective, that organization of the House of Burgesses is seen to be an inevitable link in the ever lengthening and strengthening chain of human libertles. Just 400 years before, at Runnymede, King John had granted to his subjects, or, rather, it had been forced from him, the Magna Carta. That in large measure was the foundation stone of modern Anglo-Saxon civil and political independence, and it was the direct forerunner of modern democracy and the republican form of government, which had their birth and were cradled in Virginia. Processes of political evolution are slow, but they never lead backward. Two years after the first House of Burgesses met, the Virginia colonists had their own Constitution and a representative assembly chosen by the people and clothed with full power in connection with the General Assembly. And still just fifty years later Virginia, with a population grown to 40,000, heard this from the lips of its Governor, William Berkeley: "I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years, for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

The periods between democracy's markers grow shorter, and in 1776, just 147 years | after Virginia had seen its republican form of government born, it was strong enough to stand alone and declare its independence and powerful enough to back up its declaration by victorious force of arms. Then, indeed, was republican government-of, for and by the people-really launched. What its success or failure meant to the world was foreseen by Washington, who said in his first | don't roll me any!" inaugural address: "The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered as deeply, perhaps, as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people."

That trust was well placed. Surviving the shock of fratricidal strife, another 150 years bring it to the supreme clash with autocracy, that world war for which the seeds had been sowing since that time when history is merged with the vagueness of traditions. With a continent of republics in the West and republican ideals dominant in France, Great Britain and other smaller countries, all tracing their ancestry directly back to Jamestown, popular liberty still was an unconcluded experiment. Then autocracy challenged, and through dark years the result was in doubt, but the democracy born in Virginia, on which the experiment was "finally staked," rushed into the breach, and on that day democracy ceased to be an experiment and became a success proven by every test of peace and war. In the succession of steps comes the Paris peace conference, and there democracy, spreading over the world in ever widening circles since its inception in the struggling little colony on the banks of the James River, is the victorious dictator. It has at last entered on its full-grown, pulsating manhood, its one creed, "Liberty, equality, fraternity, with constitutional government; law, order, discipline, and subordination to legitimate authority, government and not anarchy."

Richmond will celebrate in fitting manner the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of republican government in the Western World. It may not be a popular celebration in the common acceptance of that muchabused term, but to the thoughtful it will be a day of real thanksgiving, for in vary fact it is the birthday of free America, and on that day civilization in every country should turn its eyes to Virginia with thankfulness in its heart and a prayer on its lins that democracy may ever be wise and strong, patient and tolerant.

Republican Senators had better hurry up with their speeches denunciatory of the Shantung clause of the peace treaty; otherwise, Japan may fulfill its promise to restore the province to China before they are done with delivering them.

Now that President Wilson has declared for daylight saving, the next subject of interest is whether he will leave the general population dependent for its nocturnal and diurnal illuminative effects entirely on moonshine.

The blockade has been raised and Germany is now privileged to buy goods from its late enemies. When it comes to selling to them, that is another question. There's where individual choice counts.

The Anti-Saloon League has tackled Japan, to make it "dry." Its agent will hardly point to Turkey as an example of the civilizing in its own hands and put an end to existing influence of absolute prohibition.

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

Behind the Seas.

The rolling seas, the tossing seas, The seas that pitch and rear their names-The seas that pound the rocky beach Of Fortune Islanders and Danes; The seas that compass half the Earth And roar or whisper, in their mood-That scream when winds are in the tides Or scroon when Neptune's daughter broods.

The restless seas, behind the seas And far behind the pale blue sky That dips to meet them-yonder where Distances challenge mortal eye; What is behind, behind the seas? What shifting scenes might one behold Could he but see behind the seas

Rocked in their cradles ages old? My fixed geographer defines The limits of the bounding deep, Drawing it in with figured lines-

But scientists in ignorance sleep! . . . For by the seaman's wraith that floats Above the whitecaps . . . by the tears Of his lone widow, I can see Beyond the seas, Death's glistening boats.

And there are battleships and sails That carry peace, and plunging craft That passed the Gates where tempests came, Those Gates where Stygian guardians

laughed . Laughed at the Dead, the cold, cold Dead, The shades of seamen passing by Flying the black, and sombre black That marks the ships when sailors die!

And when the full moon draws its path Of silver to cerulean heights, My vision goes beyond the seas And dreams me dreams, on summer nights.

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought.

"I ain' got no use fo' a yaller dawg." said Charcoal Eph. in a ruminative mood, "but every now an' once in a while I git a fool notion dat maybe a yaller dawg ain' got no great use fo' me, nuther. Try a toast, Mistah Jackson."

Youth is hopeful without cause; middle age is pessimistic without reason; contented old age is satisfied to let it go at that.

Dependeth Verily.

"Son," said the Pastor who found one of his flock idling by the brook, "don't you know it's a sin to fish the way you are fishing on Sunday?" "You bet I do," said the Kid. "It's a sin t' fish th' way I'm a-fishin' any day in th' week I ain't had a bite since I set down!"

"Yessir, I knew Hirma Snickledorf would land all right, with her taste f'r music." "She in grand opery now, hey? "Nope, but she's got a fine job in th' phony-

graft department of a store in town, by heck!" Keep your chin in the air, young man, but cast one eye down for the stubbles.

Digging 'Em Up.

In the days of dull inspiration we are compelled forsooth and anyhow to resort to memory. For instance, the old one:

A Great King once upon a time came upon three Bolsheviks sitting under a tree. "I'v a mind to reward the laziest man in the world," said the King. "To the which of you be laziest I will give a golden gobiet filled with

"I am the laziest," said one. 'I have not done a lick of work in my life."
"He's a hustler," said the second. "I'm so lazy

I've never changed my clothes!" The third man saying nothing, the King said "Why ho, what now, huh? Aren't you lazy enough to compete for this money, Friend?" "Oh," said the third man, "I don't mind takin' it if you'll come over here and stick it in my pocket!" And he added: "But he careful an

Admiral.

I have a dog that barks all night After he's barked the livelong day; I don't know what it is he sees That he desires to chase away. I apprehend, however, that He has observed the humankind,

And as men talk, so Admiral barks Just to get something off his mind.

> Business Problems SOLVED BY BRUNO DUKE, Author, Harold Whitehead.

Profit Sharing.

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

Charles sighed. "That's so—worse luck."

"You paid \$8,090 in bonuses which you were willing and able to pay. As a matter of fact, you gave practically 50 per cent of your profits in bonuses."

James scowled, "and all we got for lt "Yes," James scowled, "and all we got for it was to be told by the fellows—lazy scoundrels—that we didn't give 'em a square deal. Eight thousand dollars they never earned and then to be told—bah!" he jabbed viciously the lighted stub of his cigar on the ash tray to extinguish it to relieve his exasperated feelings.
"The idea is right, Mr. Magnus," Duke clamly sald, "but you merely applied it incorrectly."
Not me," snapped James, "I'm not sponsor for the fool plan."
"There, James," soothed Charles, "I know it's my fault, but—"

All right, gentlemen," Duke broke in, "now "All right, gentlemen," Duke broke in, "now you both draw a good—a very good salary from the business, so it seems to me that the actual amount of money need not be reduced—in fact, it could be increased slightly. I suggest that 50 per cent of the net froller be assigned for honus—on last figures this would have been 18,500. From that you tell me of this year's business the net profit will not be less than \$20,000 probably nore. Let us take \$20,000 as a sum on which to bare calculations,"
"That seems reasonable," Charles answered for himself and his brother.
"What percentage do you plan salesmen's

"What percentage do you plan salesmen's salaries and expenses to be?" salaries and expenses to be?"

The brothers were not quite sure: James thought 5 per cent, while Charles said 10 per cent. Duke gave them the answer by saying: "Harlem, your cashier, told me it was not to exceed 5½ per cent, and, as a matter of fact, was rather less—average sales per man \$1,000 a week, average salary and expenses, \$95 a week, if you planned a sales expense of \$½ per cent on your whole business you would pay \$127,500 a year for selling expense. As it is, you pay \$123,500."

23,500".
"Hold hard," exclaimed James, "gimme a piece paper to put those figures down on."—To be continued tomorrow.

A Daily Once Over. Don't Compare Chef With Cook.

Young men and young women, when you go sack notice to the farm or to the little home where you are to spend your vacation this summer, don't complain about the way mother sets he table. Don't tell her about the improved ways you have learned of making dishes upon which she prides herself.

Don't for instance, tell her how much better he apple pie would be with ice cream on it.

Don't complain if the butter is not in hard

Don't tell her you prefer your vegetables served in individual dishes rather than from one large dish from which each member of the family is served.

Father has been in the habit of saying grace: don't be so thoughtless as to begin preparations to ext hefore he has had time to follow out his good old custom, thereby proving that you have forgotten your early training.

All these things pain the parental heart.
Of course, your deas have changed about many things, and some of the changes would not be pleasing to mother and father, but you need not hurt them deliberately.—(Copyright,

need not hurt them deliberately. - (Copyright,

Interesting Health Queries. ANSWERED BY DR. BRADY.

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Reimplanting Toth.—is it possible to replace a tooth in the jaw when the tooth has been knocked out, and make it serviceable again? (C. V. S.)

Answer.—Yes. If the teeth are at once placed in a sterile, normal salt solution kept warm, and the sockets carefully cleansed, the teeth may be reinserted and held in place by a suitable bandage to keep the jaws closed for a week or more, with a fair chance that the teeth will become firmly fixed and as useful as ever. Sometimes it is necessary to stitch the torn gum.

A Good Fly Poison.—Please tell me what would be a good poison to use to get rid of flies, something that is not poisonous to children, if possible.

Answer.—A solution of a teaspoonful of salleylic acid in a glassful of water sweetened with some sugar or moiasses, is one safe fly poison. Invert the glassful over a piece of biotting paper on a plate or saucer, with a match or toothpick under one edge, so that the fluid will gradually work out and keep the biotter wet. Another efficient fly poison which is not too dangerous to use where children are about is castor oil, with or without a little syrup or sugar. If two drops of croton oil be added to two teaspoonfuls of castor oil, the flies sampling the mixture are killed almost instantly.

The Boils on Hubby's Neck.—Kindly tell me what you think of the boils on my husband's neck. There are two and they look almost like carbuncies. He is employed in a machine shop where much oil is used. I have been using soap and sugar to draw them. M. O. S. Answer.—The soap is all right. The sugar will not draw boils—only files. The cutting mixture used in machine shops is a fertile medium of spread of pus-germ infection from one man to another, boils and pimples on exposed parts of the skin of men in the shops may be prevented almost entirely by regular disinfection of the mixture. The boils should be inclsed by the physician, and large, hot, moist dressings of gauze applied, and kept moistened with a solution of about a tablespoonful of sait and a tablespoonful of citrate of soda in a pint of boiled water. This maintains drainage, gives all the relief a ponitice can give, yet does not encourage pus-germ multiplication as most poultices do. The affected area should be freely exposed to direct suntight to further discourage pus-germ life. The utmost care is necessary in handling or dressing boils, lest infection be carried on the fingers to another part of the skin, thus producing a new boil by inoculation.

Predatory Peoples. BY WALDO G. MORSE, Lawyer and Publicist.

Predatory nations and races are to be considered among the reckonings of the newly approaching peace.

The Turks have been depredators and destroy The Turks have been depredators and destroyers during the entire 700 years of their historic period, and were such for the untoid preceeding centuries of the recruiting and schooling of their predatory hordes. The Turks are still with us, fresh from their zestful national massacre and debauch of defenseless populations within their empire.

In 1871 the Teutons came on and won Alsace-Lorraine and an eronmous bounty in money. The potash, iron, coal and gold so selzed fertilized their lands and stimulated their productions, and their population mounted from 41,000,000 to 70,000,000 souls while France stood still. In 1871 they fought even, but almost two to one in 1914 to one in 1914.

In our day the Teutons have had their war, In our day the Teutons have had their war, but the overpopulation has not been relieved. Their people have been forced back upon themselves. Their territory has been narrowed. Their financial resources have been sattered. But for modern means of transporting food they would be in the midst of famine and starvation, and we read that 11,000,000 Germans must emigrate to other shores.

Nothing less than the outgoing of forty millions will make Germany self-sustaining, and she must still reach out and secure the food and clothing of other lands, offering the products of her factories and homes in exchange. German propaganda and immigration are already at work in South America, and must ex-

ucts of her factories and homes in exchange. German propaganda and immigration are already at work in South America, and must extend throughout the world. The future of the Teuton race is fixed. War has failed, but neither famine nor pestilence will supervene. Instead there will be emigration.

What has been said respecting Germany is no less applicable to other Europeon peoples. Great Britain has lived upon her colonies and other non-European lands for 300 years. France has colonized and limited her birth-rate. Italy has emigrated and colonized. Spain has colonized and dwindied. So with the lesser peoples, leaving only Russia as self-supporting.

Along the frontiers of Russia, to the South and East, the Japanese race, with its enormour fecundity, is under absolute necessity for expansion. Korea, China and the Pacific Islands and the western shores of America she would like, and expect as held back would surely dominate and possess.

Such is the world of predatory nations, forced by the laws of their physical organisms and surroundings in nature to become and be such. Only the new continents of America, Africa and Australia are exempt, and those continents have been, are, or are to be subject more or less to depredations and forays of one sort or another from the needly population of their less fortunate neighbors across the seas.

depredations and forays of one sort or another from the needly population of their less fortunate neighbors across the seas.

The causes of the Americas are the same, and those of other self-sustaining lands are not greatly different as respects the elementary requirements of self-protection. So a line-up in affairs international is most apt to occur as dictated by those most fundamental factors of human life, the only apparent varient being that of the British Empire, which is self-sustaining as a whole and may act as much and taining as a whole and may act as much and in unity.-(Copyright, 1919.)

A. Tabloid Tale. Almost Her First Ride.

The missing link has nothing on him for beauty, but his first sentence won her heart.

"Take a ride with me some Sunday next week? I'll bring the machine around."

"I suppose so," she replied, indifferently; just as thought she had ridden in one all her life, which she hadn't.

Machines were her hobby, althoug she had never had a chance to cuitivate them, but she could drive a Singer or Squealer, and Bilson \$3 worth a day.

And now, at last, she was to ride in a real machine, perhaps a Fordingham thirty-six cylinder.

At last, she would ride down Pigtail Row in a machine that would come for her and her back to her very door.

All day Sunday, Wizzie sat at the window in her new motor regalia waiting for the big ma-chine to stop at her door, and gee whillikers! Maybe she wouldn't be handed into that ma-

At quarter past four, a chug-chug sounded utside the door, with a honk-honk in between. Eagerly she peeped out of the shutters, pride n her eye. Yes, there he was and so was IT. He was seated on the front seat of a dusty undertaker's bus.

"Is Miss Dookens home?" h asked, as he rang the hell.
"No," replied her father. "She is upstairs."
Just then a huge wash pitcher of water landed
on his dome, and his own undertaker's wagon
carried him on his last ride.

The Rhyming Optimist

Chop Sucy.

I used to think the smiling Chink could not do much for me, but that was when I ate plain hen and oyster jumboll; and in those days I used to praise the things that Mother made—her pies and jam and cold boiled ham and orange marmalade. Don't say I'm not a patriot to pass my country by. I weep, forsooth, but tell the truth—I cannot tell a lle. I'll ne'er forget the day I met Chop Suey, steaming hot, for history was made for me upon that very spot. I could not state just what I ate, nor whether boiled or fried. I did not care to enter where the process was applied by which pialn food was made so good it to ambrosla turned; but since that day I've chewed no hay nor for ice cream have yearned. I do not smile save when I pile Chop Suey upon my dish. I write no rhyme, but at the time I eat the food I wish. Whoever tries to analyze this fare will surely fall—it's made of grass and garden sass and beef and fish and quait. It has some shoots of bamboo roots, a dash of seaweed, too; a quart of rice, a bit of spice, all made into a stew. Thus far I go, thus much I know; but hark, what greets my eyes? What strange, weird things, what stringy strings compose these mysteries? This may be ink that I shall drink and toadstools I may eat; but I don't care for better fare, and as I take my seat I chirp with joy the while I toy with fork and spoon and knife. This Chinese feed is all I need to have a happy life. I used to think the smiling Chink could not

FROM OTHER VIEWPOINTS

National Problems Discussed for Readers of The Times-Dispatch by Authoritative Writers-A Daily Editorial Feature.

AND, FURTHERMORE, WE GET SOME MULES ALSO. BY ALFRED B. WILLIMS.

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and addedress of the writer. Name will not be published it writer so requests.

Information Bureau.

States in the Union in 1819.

bedbug or flea will escape the treat-

Twenty-sixth; November, Forty-second;
December, Forty-first.

1918 — February, Thirty-second;

1918 — February, Thirty-second;
March, Fifth and Third; April, Seventyseventh, Thirty-third, Thirtieth and
Eightieth; May, Eighty-second, Thirtyfifth, Fourth, Twenty-seventh and
Sixth; June, Seventy-eighth, Eightythird, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Thirtysevent and Twenty-sevent

third, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Thirty-sevent and Twenty-ninth; July, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-ninth, Ninet-first and Thirty-sixth; August, Eighty-fifth, Seventh, Eighty-first, Eighty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth; September, Eigty-seventh, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-fourth; October, 1984

sixth and Thirty-fourth; Thirty-first and Thirty-eighth,

ment.

AND, FURTHERMORE, WE GET SOME MULES ALSO.

BY ALFRED B. WILLIMS.

Narly \$3,000,000 this year and next for the roads is not by a long shot all that Virginia will get out of the United States government for that purpose. While Uncle Sam is so lavish in cost and quantity of equipment as to give and an author of equipment as to give and gradient and quantity of equipment as to give and quantity of equipment as to give and of dealing with him we receive gend of dealing with him we receive and of dealing with him we read of dealing with him we read to the States in road building transients. levels and tapes, drafting machines, typewriters and contribution of great quantities of main accontribution of great quantities of main accontribution of preat quantities of main as they are ready to be turned over to the State authorities as soon as they are ready to begin work and have complied with the necessary formalities. Apparently Virginia is to get on-frictich, North Carolina a little of this surginia about a hundred of the preliminary buying for any kind of a camping or any wind of a camping or any wind and attempt of which has just been a full report of which has just been a full repo

pay rolls which accompany this growth.

In pointing out our failure to grasp great opportunities, the author is like a physician who diagnoses our allments, and it does seem that Richmonders should remedy these patent defects in our economic system and endeavor in a spirit of co-operation to profit by the lessons so well taught. Even with the astounding growth of the past years the electrical manufacturing business is yet in its infancy and the opportunity for Richmond to get in on the ground floor, as far as the South is concerned, is still knocking at our door.

Richmond, Va., July 23, 1919.

Books and Authors

More Light Needed.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—It is now fairly well known why China did not give her signature to the document which includes the much-discussed league of nations, the adoption of which by our country is urged by many business, labor and women's organizations and also by preachers and religious bodies.

Did these various organizations give their several indorsements before or after knowing the facts as they exist? Do they condemn China for not signing? Or why is it presumed that the liberty-loving people of America would indorse such a condition? Since "We hold, those truths to be self-evident" that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Is this declaration to be only for America? Do we not need all the light that may "filter down" upon us democratic mortals on this momentous question?

E PLURIBUS UNUM. indorse such a condition? Since "We hold, those truths to be self-evident" that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Is this declaration to be only for America? Do we not need all the light that may "filter down" upon us democratic mortals on this momentous question?

E PLURIBUS UNUM.
Henrico County, V., July 21, 1913.

Time for Action.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Articles by J. LeRoy Tope, national authority on business economics. appearing in The Times-Dispatch, have impressed me with the breadth of information of the writer and his keen insight into Richmond's financial and industrial conditions. Mr. Tope's recent article on "Electrical Machinery and Supplies" certainly opens our eyes to the enormous growth of this industry, and to the sad fact that we are not participating in the dividens and this country. Now he has here a larger ago he was practically unknown in this country. Now he has here a larger than, probably, he commands

so he was practically unknown in its country. Now he has here a larger this country. Now he had audience than, probably, he commands audience than country, even his own. in any other country, even his own, while in the United States more copies of his books have been sold in that time than of any other author, native or foreign. Month after month "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" leads the fiction sales in almost every large city. That book has now reached its one hundred and fourteenth printing and its sales show no sign of abatement. Neither do those of "Blood abatement. Neither do those of "Blood abatement. Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are unawered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter, a self-addressed, stamped cavelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Richmond, Va. sonal letter, a self-addressed, stamped envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch information Bureau, Richamond, Va.

Evacuation Hospital 16.

Evacuation Hospital 16.

Miss M. G. N., South Boston.—It is unlikely that this unit will return home for some weeks yet.

Nineteenth Field Artillery.
J. B. R., Buffalo Station.—The Fifth Division, to which the Nineteenth Field Artillery belongs, has been released for early return home, but just how soon the unit will arrive we are unable to say.

Per Capita Debt of the United States.
W. K. F. Pittsville.—July 1, 1918, the outstanding principal of the debt.

That book has now reached its one hundred and fourteenth printing and its sales show no sign of abtement, Neither do those of 'Blood and Sand,' which published in the Sprint, is now in its eighth printing. While 'The Shadow of the Cathedral' La Bodega,' his novel of wine drinking in Spain, which they published in the latter part of June, was in its eighth printing at the end of two weeks. "La Bodega," his novel of wine drinking in Spain, which they published in the latter part of June, was in its eighth printing in Spain, which they published in the latter part of June, was in its eighth printing in Spain, which they published in the latter part of June, was in its eighth printing of the event of the United States and the provide of the success of "The Four Horsemen." It is timeliness and its present significance for American readers are almost uncanny, considering that Blasco thought of its ever appearing outside of Spain.

Per Capita Debt of the United States. W. K. F. Pittsville.—July 1, 1918, the outstanding principal of the debt of the United States was \$14,592,161,-414. On the same day the cash in the United States Treasury was \$3,667,-850,655,77. The total debt, less the cash in the treasury, was \$10,924,281,355,23, and the population of the United States June 1, 1918, was 105,118,467. The debt per capita, less the cash in the treasury on July 1, 1918, was \$103,92, and the interest per capita was 4.44. side of Spain. Ever since E. P. Dutton & Co published W. J. Crawford's "The Reality of Psychic Phenomena" two years ago the work has been attracting constantly increasing attention. Its account of the results Professor Crawford had of the results Professor Crawford had gained my applying to the phenomena of spiritism the methods of investigation which he used in his laboratory in the study of material objects aroused interest everywhere because it was the first attempt that had ever been made to subject psychic manifestations to the same tests that are applied to physical phenomena. In that volume he indicated his belief that these investigations had led him to the discovery of another form of States in the Union in 1810.

N. E. T., Huffman.—The United States in 1819 was composed of twenty-two states. The second great acquisition of land to the United States was Florida, purchased from Spain in 1819. The twenty-two States are: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North and South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. that these investigations had led him to the discovery of another form of matter. In a new work, "Experiments in I'sychical Science," just published by the Duttons, he tells how he has carried still further, during two more years, his study of spiritistic manifestations, and describes his investigations of the special problems suggested by his previous results. Many of the experiments dealt with the changes in weight of the medium and of the table and other paraphernalia while the experiments were in progress. All these and many others are described Killing Bedbugs by Enmes.

Subscriber, Richmond.—Buy a pound of cyanide of potash, such as is used for the extraction of gold from its ores. Break it up into small pieces and put it into an earthenware crock. Then cautiously pour a half pound of sulphuric acid into a pint of water. When the windows and doors are carefully stopped up, pour the acid solution on the syanide and run out of the room at once, closing the door tightly after you. Do not open the room for two days. The fumes are poisonous to persons as well as insects of all kinds. No bedbug or flea will escape the treatthe experiments were in progress. All these and many others are described in detail, with illustrations, diagrams and tables of comparison. Making more extended exposition of Professor Crawford's theory that many spiritistfe phenomena are affected by rodlike structures of a form of matter hitherto unknown that issue from the body of the medium, the book is likely to attract even more attention than did the former work.

Unto the Hills.

Date of Troop Arrivals Abroad.

S. F. J., Amherst.—Official records of the War Department announced by General March show that the first regular division, the first unit to arrive in France, landed in June, 1917, and that the last American division to land was the Eighth, in October last. Between those dates forty divisions were sent overseas, the advance elements of each being landed as follows: They do not call
Nor beckon me; and yet
They draw me to them—mountains
tall
Upon their sure foundations of unsloping plains, and yet
With faces close up to the very sky,
As if they, certain of theier footing in the earth, would press
Their ears against the heavens high
To ear the whispers of the Great
Eternal when

He talks to Himself . . . In quiet-They silently transmit His truth to men . . . II.

Close down to earth is clouded—or is clear.

And only as my heart is full of doubt— But only as the atmosphere Or pure in faith-is this, His summens

fine, Obscured-or legible without-

Writ in the mountain's message from the Heart Divine!

—Macon Telegraph